

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
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(Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.)

ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less 1 or 2 insertions \$1 00
Do do do 3 months 3 00
Do do do 6 months 5 00
Do do do 12 months 10 00
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

JANNEY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1836—2nd f.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Life of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen
Poetry of Life, 2 vols
Theatrical Tales, 2 vols.
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book
The Partisan, 2 vols
The South West, by a Yankee
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine
Mis Sedgwick's Tales & Sketches
Rambler in North America
Letters from the South, by Paulding
Hall of the Loss of Blood
Dwight's Theology
Beauty of Female Holiness
Chronicles of Gotham
Ross Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion
Remarks on Homopathy
Clark on Consumption
Gerhard on Diseases of the Chest
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Coit's Bible
English Annual
Young Ladies' Book
Young Artist.—Magalia
Oriental Annual
Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE,
Hartside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3rd f.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—To-wit.
TAKEN UP by Halle M. Winslow, living in Lexington, a chestnut sorrel Horse, about 15½ hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836,
JAMES L. HICKMAN, Jr.
A Copy Att. J. C. RODES, clk.
by WALTER RODES, d. e.

NEW FURNITURE
WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, from Cincinnati, having located themselves in Lexington, respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to the examination of a small assortment of their manufacture now on hand. A general assortment of all articles in their line, will be had, of good materials as can be procured. Of the quality of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say much, preferring that their friends should call and examine for themselves.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.
Lexington, March 26, 1836—12th f.

FOR SALE.

THE residence of the subscriber is offered for sale. It is pleasantly situated on the Court's road, just within the limits of the city of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs; a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and Dairy, &c., a well of never-failing Water, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the city, and situated within 15 feet of the house.—Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so, by early application to the subscriber. Possession will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st of September next.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.

March 23, 1836. 12th f.

RENOVATING, SCOURING AND TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER,
Lex. March 26, 1836.—12th f.

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Lex. March 26, 1836.—12th f.

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Lex. March 26, 1836.—12th f.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st of April, 1836, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams J H Akin Saml Atkins Lewis

Anderson Robt Atkins A S Aikin Joseph

Anderson Wm Allison L B

Anderson G W esq Apothecary Tho

Andrews Benj Abbot Rufus

Annestead P H Argobright John

Allen John Armstrong Andw H

Alden David C Armstrong A W Dr

Addison John 2

B

Barclay Robt Back A J; Back J esq

Barclay Hugh Barbee Jos J 2

Bleakley Henry Blair Chas H

Beale Catharine Bayles Jesse 3

Bartlett Edw esq Bradley S W & co 7

Berryman Marie E mrs Bradley B C

Becker Martha J miss Bradley Lucy Mrs

Baily Wm Bradley Richard

Baker John 2 Bender Saml Dr

Baker David 2 Bristow Geo jun

Bell James Biard Ann T miss

Bell Susan mrs Broadbent mt

Barnes L Bouren Oscar

Barnes Alfred Brooking Roger K 3

Baworth Nath Bruce Constantine

Bowman D Bruce W col

Bowman Mary A H miss Burrows Nath 2

Brown Geo jun Burch Hensen

Brown Geo W esq Butler Tho B esq

Brown Caleb Burbridge Sidney

Brown John P W esq Faunt Wm esq, care S

Brown Jas or heirs 2 Burbridge

Brown Saml Bryant Nicholas

Brooks Jeremiah V Byrnes Elizabeth miss

Bowers Dealyan Bowe Tho

Bowen Eliza H miss Burns R C Rev

C

Crawford Jane miss 2 Cook Tho C 2

Clark James G Cooke Saml M D

Clark Geo W Coons Geo W rev care

Campbell Arch Coons Hester A miss

Campbell Bayilla P Coons Christiana miss

Cravens Wm Cooper Jane mrs

Craig John Connally John

Craig Chas F Conner Francis

Cassell John T Dr Conner Mahlon

Carr John care B Steer Conner Abraham

Carr Clark John care R Conner Robert

Carter Dean Cotton Geo Y

Carter James esq Conner Matlton

Cane J Conner Francis

Crane Jeremiah V Cotes Levant B M D

Clay M L mrs Colligan O W Rev

Casey John Cowgill Geo 2

Cavan John Churashide John

Causey Robert Cullen Edmund care R

Calvert Bryant Gray

Cantrill Joseph esq Curde Clayton esq

Chamshaw Benj Grendey

Cabell John N Curd Wm P

Cling or Clingman Wm Cunningham Tho L

Chinn Agness B miss Crystal James E

D Dougherty Wm 2

Davis Arthur 2 Downing John Ann miss

Davis Jarard Downing John

Davis John Sandersville Downing Hannah miss

Davis J Downing Saml

Davis Day or Harris Dr Donely Mathew

Daniel R J Rev Drury John

Darnell Jacob Dubler Wm

Darne Evelyn mrs Duvall James

Dennis Benj Duvall Tho S

Dinsay S D Dr Dunlop John esq

Diggins Toney Dunlop Geo W esq

Dickson John

E

Eidson John Elgin Hezekiah S

Ellis Robert Elgin mrs Ewing Amanda miss 2

Edwards Wm or E Nixon Jacob

Elkins John

F Falkner Nelson Finnell L N

Farrar Hugh Fitzgerald John M

Frazier Willis H Finiston G

Faulconer Harriet Fisher John H wagoner

Ferguson W J Fisher Geo D Dr

Ferguson James Foster Robert J

Fisher John Fox Chas Jas

Frierson James D Ford Danl

G Granberry F George Joseph

Gardener Francis capt George Wm & co messrs

Gatewood Mary miss Greene S M Mrs

Gray Wm Gentry W H

Gray John capt Giltnor John

Grant Nancy L mrs Griffith Benj

Graves Benj F Gibson John

Glassford Saml Gordon Thomas

Gates Tho E Goreham Chas esq

George Chas D Goode m'r or Hunter

H Hawkins Tho T Hill A S Dr

Hawkins Katharine V Hillos James 2

Hawkins Mary miss Hicklin Manso esq

Harrison James 2 Higbee James 2

Harris William Higgins Wm

Harris James C Dr Hill May mrs or Mrs

Harris Henry Jane Campbell

Harris B G Horton Elvira miss 2

Hart Esty Misses Holmes Wm

Hall Lucretia (colored) Holmes Wm

Hancock Mrs Holden Samuel

Hanson Alton L Heneley Saml

Harter Alston L Houting Francis

Hart Precliss miss Hogan James Dr

Hardesty Wm Hobson Robt

Halderman J Dr Hosmer m'r Rev

Harlin George Houston Saml

Henderson Wm D Howard Nancy miss

Heaton John Rev 2 Hunter Robt L Dr

Heady Allen Hunter Tho

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county,
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden, Lyon of Caldwell.

2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.

3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.

4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.

5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.

6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.

7th John Pope, of Washington.

8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.

9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.

10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.

11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.

12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.

13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

AN ADDRESS.
Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

(Continued from our last.)

These revolutionary measures of the party who had usurped the government in Mexico, were resisted by the people in the States of Pueblo, Oaxaca, Mexico, Jalisco, and other parts of the nation.—The State of Zacatecas took up arms, but its efforts were crushed by an army headed by the President General Santa Anna in person, and the people of that State were disarmed and subjected to a military government. In October last a military force was sent to Texas under Gen. Cos for the purpose of enforcing those unconstitutional and revolutionary measures, as had been done in Zacatecas, Pueblo, Oaxaca, and other parts of the nation. This act roused the people of Texas and the war commenced.

Without exhausting the patience by a detail of numerous other vexations circumstances and violations of our rights, I trust that what I have said on this point is sufficient to shew that the federal social compact of Mexico is dissolved; that we have just and sufficient cause to take up arms against the revolutionary government which has been established; that we have forborne until the cup was full to overflowing; and that further forbearance or submission on our part would have been both ruinous and degrading; and that it was due to the great cause of liberty, to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the free blood which, I am proud to say, fills our veins, to resist and proclaim war against such acts of usurpation and oppression.

The justice of our cause being clearly shown, the next important question that naturally presents itself to the intelligent and inquiring mind is, what are the objects and intentions of the people of Texas?

To this we reply that our object is freedom—civil and religious freedom—emancipation from that government and that people who, after fifteen years experiment since they have been separated from Spain, have shown that they were incapable of self-government, and that all hopes of any thing like stability or rational liberty in their political institutions—at least for many years—are vain and fallacious.

This object we expect to obtain by a total separation from Mexico as an independent community—a new republic—or by becoming a State of the United States. Texas would have been satisfied to have been a State of the Mexican Confederation, and she made every constitutional effort in her power to become one. But that is no longer practicable, for that confederation no longer exists. One of the two alternatives above-mentioned, therefore, is the only resource which the revolutionary government of Mexico has left her. Either will secure the liberties and prosperity of Texas, for either will secure to us the right of self-government over a country which we have redeemed from the wilderness, and conquered without any aid or protection whatever from the Mexican government, (for we never received any), and which is clearly ours. Ours by every principle by which original titles to countries are, and ever have been founded. We have explored and pioneered it, developed its resources, made it known to the world, and given to it a high and rapidly-increasing value. The federal republic of Mexico had a constitutional right to participate generally in this val-

ue, but it had not, and cannot have any other; and this one has evidently been forfeited and destroyed by unconstitutional acts and usurpation, and by the total dissolution of the social compact. Consequently, the true and legal owners of Texas, the only legitimate sovereigns of that country, are the people of Texas.

It is also asked, what is the present situation of Texas, and what are our resources to effect our objects and defend our rights?

The present position of Texas is an absolute Declaration of Independence—a total separation from Mexico. This declaration was made on the 7th of November last. It is as follows:

Whereas, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa

Ana, and other military chieftains, have by force of arms, overthrown the federal institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the Mexican Confederacy, now the good people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights, SOLEMNLY DECLARE,

1st. That they have taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, which were threatened by encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the republican principles of the federal constitution of Mexico of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the compact of Union; yet stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, as will take up arms against military despotism.

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities, whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right, during the disorganization of the federal system and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the Union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the constitution and laws that were framed for the government of the political association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward by donations in land all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity."

It is worthy of particular attention that this declaration affords another and an unanswerable proof of the forbearance of the Texans and of their firm adherence, even to the last moment, to the constitution which they had sworn to support, and to their political obligations as Mexican citizens. For, although at this very time the federal system and constitution of 1824 had been overturned and trampled under foot by military usurpation in all other parts of the republic, and although our country was actually invaded by the usurpers for the purpose of subjecting us to the military rule, the people of Texas still said to the Mexican nation—"restore the federal constitution and govern in conformity to the social compact which we are all bound by our oaths to sustain and we will continue to be a member of the Mexican Confederacy." This noble and generous act, as such it certainly was under the circumstances, is of itself sufficient to repel and silence the false charges which the priests and despots of Mexico have made of the ingratitude of the Texans. In what does this ingratitude consist? I cannot see, unless it be in our enterprise and perseverance in giving value to a country that the Mexicans considered valueless, and thus exciting their jealousy andupidity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of New York, is hereby authorized and directed to extend the payments in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act, of all other bonds given for duties at the port of New York, prior to the late fire, and not provided for in the first section as aforesaid, for six, nine, and twelve months, from and after the date of payment specified in the bonds; which bonds, when executed agreeably to the provisions of this section, shall be payable with interest, at the rate of five per centum, which interest, shall be computed from the times the respective bonds would have fallen due, if this act had not passed: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of December last: Provided also, That if in the opinion of the collector aforesaid, any of the bonds which may be given under this act or the payment of which may be postponed, shall at any time be insecure, it shall be the duty of the said collector to require such additional security as shall be satisfactory to him, and on the failure of such additional security being furnished, the payment of such bond shall be enforced forthwith.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 19th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC NO. 6]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer so much of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence, as may have been taken from the latter fund, for the former purpose.

APPROVED March 19th, 1836.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopement as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person

who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

NOTICE

I hereby give to the BLACKSMITHS of Lexington and Fayette county in general, that their attendance is required at a meeting, for the purpose of transacting some important business. The attendance of every Smith in the county, who carries on the business, is earnestly solicited. The meeting to be held on the second Monday in April, (being county court day,) at George W. Stone's, upper end of the markethouse, and next door to Thomas Smith's shop, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

April 2, 1836.—13-1m

JOSEPH SIROPSHIRE.

April 2, 1836.—13-1m

Badger's Patent Improved Feather Renovator.

ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co., opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having Good Beds, are invited to call and witness the operation.

By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleansed and sifted of all the dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of the odours and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been found that new Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal gasses of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moth, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.

Schijoned are a few of the many certificates of the improved individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

JAS. COOK.

To Mr. Oren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given:

I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleaned and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them but little valuable; but by the operation of his machine, and them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used most necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.

A. THROCKMORTON.

We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Throckmorton, having had beds cleaned and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

EDW. B. ELY,

FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, effectively removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, Upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleansing of particular

new Feathers.

WALTON & HOLMES,

M. & A. DEVENNEY,

JOHN & H. AUSLICK,

GREEN, CLARK & CO.

We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to health and comfort.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.

G. W. SMITH, M. D.

J. W. BRITE, M. D.

RICHARD WANTYNA,

W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

Old Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to D. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with STONE or GRAVEL, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brewster's Hotel, Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LEXINGTON HOTEL COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the above named Corporation, will be opened at the "PHOENIX HOTEL," in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May next, and be kept open one week. The act of Incorporation holds out strong inducements to capitalists, and it is confidently expected will not be overlooked by our citizens generally.

1st. Its duration is one hundred and fourteen years.

2d. Capital One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with power to purchase and hold such Lands, Houses, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, Slaves, Goods and Chattels, as may be deemed necessary, and to rent out or lease any room or ground not required for the use of the Hotel.

3d. To be managed by a President and four Directors, elected annually by the Stockholders, each share being entitled to one vote.

4th. The Company to commence operation when Forty Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, with power to open books thereafter, for additional subscription.

5th. Said company is authorized to purchase the "Phenix Hotel," late the property of Capt. Jno. Postlethwaite, dec'd, so long known as one of the best stands for business in the Western Country, which is in excellent repair, and can be had on advantageous terms, with or without its Servants, Furniture and Fixtures, as the company may elect.

P. S. A gentleman well qualified to take charge of the concern, with a moderate capital, and who would become a Stockholder, would be preferred as a tenant for the Hotel.

Commissioners—J. BREMEN, Robt. Frazer, J. G. McKinney, R. A. CORD, A. K. Woolley, L. Combs, Jacob Ashton, John Norton, Thomas P. Satterwhite.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,...APRIL...16,...1836.

"*Mr. Van Buren in the Field.*"—Under this head the Editors of the Observer express great *pain* that Mr. V. should have sent to his friends at Huntsville, some electioneering pamphlets, and calls it an "unprecedented step." The memory of the Editors must be bad, or they would have recollected the thousands of electioneering pamphlets circulated by Mr. Clay against Mr. Adams, and in favor of himself, and for which it is said, he paid Mr. Kendall for writing, when Mr. C. was first a candidate for the Presidency. This we should conceive a "safe precedent;" but if this is not a sufficient apology for Mr. V., we will refer the Editors of the Observer, and of the Baltimore Patriot to the stump speech, lately made by General Garrison in Indiana.

Will those gentlemen still remain pained and shocked?

There is great exultation among the Whigs at the success of the Harrison ticket for City officers in Cincinnati, the residence of "the Hero of Tippecanoe." If there was any doubt, on their part, of his success at home, which now appears, by their exultation, what hopes have they in other parts of the Union, where neighborhood personal feelings can have no operation?

No apology upon compulsion, should ever be made, and we "excuse" our neighbors of the Observer for persevering in refusal to make atonement to the Democratic party on the subject of the North Carolina contested election. Yet in the declaration that no such atonement shall be made, is an *admission*, that they were agreeably disappointed—that their previous predictions had not been fulfilled,—and speaks of the "Van Buren party marching up to the trough." In the article of the Observer which we noticed in our last, it is admitted that Mr. Graham, the Whig contestant, had not an iota of testimony to establish his claim to the seat; and we now ask the Editors how many Whig members failed to "come up to the trough," to sustain him.

One other observation, and we drop the last Observer:—That print notices the recent establishment of two papers in Ohio, to support old Tippecanoe; one of which by Mr. Gardner, who was nominated by the President to several lucrative and important offices."—The Observer forgot to inform its readers, that the said nominations were rejected by the party which Mr. G. now proposes to give his support. Would his nomination now be rejected by the same party? Let the nomination to the State Legislature, by the Whigs of Lexington and Fayette county, answer the question.

A most christian people, are the citizens of Lexington. They return good for evil, and even if smitten on one cheek, they turn the other. When the Capitol in Frankfort was consumed by fire, a proposition was introduced into the Legislature, for the removal of the seat of Government, and Lexington seemed to be the most favored point.—Henry Daniel, Esq. then a member from Montgomery, made an attack upon Lexington, in his happiest style of "s'ang-whanging," and among other things, regretted, that his duty required him to pass through the streets of that abominable sink of vice and corruption, whilst travelling from his residence to the seat of government, to attend to his public duties—that were it possible, he would avoid the pollution of breathing its pestilential air. Yet at a Whig meeting in this City on Monday last, this same Henry Daniel—this defamer of our fair City, was, by its inhabitants, nominated to represent them in the next Kentucky Legislature!!! We would ask if the Whigs of Lexington are prepared to confirm this nomination? Are the citizens of the Country willing to give the calumniator of her seat of Justice another opportunity, in the same arena to vent his gall, and pour forth his torrents of vulgar abuse and witticism, at the expense of their cherished city?

We think the poll books in August will satisfactorily answer those questions.

[We profess not to give the words of Mr. Daniel, but shortly expect the speech as reported and published at the time.]

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans held at Mr. Giron's room, on Monday last the 11th April, it was

candidates to represent Fayette county, in the next Legislature, and of making nominations if deemed advisable.

A full attendance is requested.—Notice of the place and hour will be given hereafter.

Charlton Hunt, Henry Daniel, and William Rodes, Esqrs. were nominated on Monday last, at a meeting of the Whigs of Fayette county, as their candidates for State Representatives.

The elections in Connecticut, have terminated, decidedly, in favor of Van Buren.

The news from the Virginia elections, as far as heard from, shew a considerable increase to the democratic ranks.—There is now little or no doubt of Van Buren's success in the ancient Dominion.

Fieschi, Pepin, and Morey were executed in Paris, on the 24th February last. Boisseau was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and Bescher, acquitted.

The Senate of the United States has passed bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as independent States.

Texas.—It is ardently desired, that all the Ladies who can, will attend the meeting of the Lyceum this evening, and all the citizens of the county, on Wednesday next, at the times named in the notices.

From Florida we have nothing of much importance since our last. Of the treaty, which was said to have passed through Richmond, Va. we have no further intelligence; but a predatory warfare continued between the United States' troops and the Indians, at our last dates, altho' nothing serious had transpired.

From Texas there is a report, which wants confirmation, that General Graham had fallen in with the advanced guard of the Mexican Army, and defeated them with great slaughter.

Since the above was written, we learn from a gentleman just from Louisville, that the steamboat Mediterranean arrived at that city on Thursday evening from New Orleans, and that a gentleman on board the boat stated, that just as it was about to start, intelligence was received at New Orleans, that a great battle had been fought between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican army under Cos, which resulted in the capture of the entire Mexican army, after a most bloody engagement, and that every Mexican was put to the sword.

OBSERVER AND REPORTER—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The Bank-whig presses throughout the country, are groaning in the anguish of defeated malice, at the recent confirmation by the Senate, of the nominations of Messrs. Taney, Barbour, Kendall, Stevenson and Eaton. Stung by the recoil scorpion of thourarted treachery, and writhing in the sickening consciousness, that the controlling influence of the late infamous faction of the U. S. Senate, is buried beyond the hope of a resurrection, by the omnipotent fiat of republican virtue; the leaders and tools of the opposition now seek, to direct the attention of the people from their former disgraceful course, their present contemptible position; and their future perfidious designs, by resorting to the same miserable stratagems with which they created the panic that concealed them from public observation in 1833-4. They alternately whine like wheelps, at the death of the constitution; bray like asses at Executive usurpation; and personify folly and hypocrisy, in weeping over national calamities which have never happened, and the evidences of which are no where to be found, save in the book of the false prophecies of the Bank-whigs which their mother commanded them to write. By a continual rehearsal of these prophecies, and a perpetual repetition of their concubinate artifices, they also design to forestall those approving conclusions of the policy of the Administration, to which unobstructed reflection would irresistibly force even a prejudicial. Since the recent triumph of the democracy in the United States Senate, there has been a great revival among the Whigs, and the columns of our contemporaries furnish the most convincing evidence that the Bank-panic propagand are nearly all born again. On the 30th of March, the Observer and Reporter was safely delivered by Dr. Chagrin, of vituperative monster logical propositions of the body, were very badly developed, and the minute quantity of truth which it contained was nearly concealed by deformities of an opposite character.

Mr. Daniel's speech was made up of round assertion and denunciation against the administration, he was not applauded, but on the contrary he disappointed his friends, who left him continually and be-

not be positive since the whole of it is strangely resembles a tale. Here it is.

"The President has at length succeeded in forcing all his nominations through the Senate, and Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. That body which has for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, has at last become the mere tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding.—Are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people of this Republic to the immense powers, not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself?"

There is but a single truth visible to us in the whole paragraph, to wit, that Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. The President did not force his nomination through the Senate; because those nominations passed that body by a majority of all the federal representatives of the nation, voting the known will of their respective states.

That body has not for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors,

because there is too much moral integrity, and political honesty in its present majority, to sustain the presumption that they would even if desired, pursue the same line of base submission to the Executive, which the late majority did to the Bank.

After the immortal effort in vindication of the constitution,—in which such prodigious specimens of logical reasoning are given,—the Observer, gravely asks, are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the immense powers not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself? What facts did the Observer refer to, and where are the immense powers which the President has assumed? It has not exhibited a single fact, except that Benton has introduced his expunging resolution, and as to the assumptions of the Executive, has not covered its charge with even the poor shadow of the lowest grade of evidence. We hope it does not expect to "open the eyes of the people" with misrepresentation, and give them nothing but the gassy skeleton of falsehoods gaze after they are open! Nothing but palpable facts can discover to us the unknown realities which it says exist. It is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that the citizens now ought to stand firm in defense of their rights, and permit no interference with their principles. If they do not they are the mere tools of men, swayed by personal predilections or prejudices, and do not deserve to have their wrongs redressed.

CATO.

A friend has placed in our hands a Nashville Republican Extra of the 7th inst., from which we copy the following distressing intelligence, which we fear is mainly true.

The call made by the Texans upon their brethren of the United States, we hope will meet a speedy and efficient response.

NASHVILLE, April 7, 1836.

TEXAS.

Head Quarters, Gonzales, March 11, 1836. To J. W. Fanning, Commanding at Goliad.

Sir—Upon my arrival here this afternoon the following intelligence was received through a Mexican, supposed to be friendly, which however has been contradicted in some of its parts by another who arrived with him. It is therefore given to you as rumor; though I fear a melancholy portion of it is too true.—Aslma Birard states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst., and is now three days from Araches Rancho.

That the Alamo was attacked on Sunday at dawn of day by about 2300 men, and was carried a short time before sunrise, with a loss of 520 Mexicans killed and as many wounded.

Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187.

After the fort was carried several men surrendered and called for Genl. Santa Anna and for quarters.

They were murdered by murderers!!! Col. Bowie was sick in bed and also murdered.

The enemy expect reinforcements of 1500 men under Gen. Condill, and 1500

reserve to follow them.

He also states that Ugartechee had arrived, with two millions of dollars for the payment of the troops &c. &c.

The bodies of the Americans were burned after the Massacre; an alternate layer of wood and bodies was laid and set on fire.

Lieut. Dickinson who had a wife and child in the fort, after having fought with desperate courage, tied his child to his back, leaped from the top of a two story building, both were killed in the fall.

I have little doubt but the Alamo has fallen.—Whether the above particulars are true, is questionable.

You are therefore referred to the enclosed order.

I am, sir, your obt. servant,

SAM. HOUSTON.

P. S. The wife of Lieut Dickinson is

in possession of one of the officers of Gen.

Santa Anna. The men as you perceive

fought gallantly. And in corroboration

of the truth of the fall of the Alamo, I

have ascertained that Col. Travis intended firing signal guns at three different periods each day until succor should arrive.

No signal guns have been heard

since Sunday, and a scouting party have

just returned who approached within 12

miles of the fort and remained 48 hours.

S. H. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Brothers:

The intelligence conveyed to us by

the above letter, confirmed all that we

have heretofore alleged, of the barbarism

of the arch fiend, who after subverting

the liberties of his own countrymen,

has arrayed all his forces to reduce us,

the free born colonists of Texas, to the

yoke of military and ecclesiastical despotism.

We have exercised the right, inherent

in all considerable societies of men

of choosing the form of Government

most consonant to our feelings and most

likely to secure our happiness.

It is the same right which impelled

your fathers and our fathers, to throw the

gauntlet of defiance at the power of Brit-

ain, and to claim and gloriously to achieve

a name among the nations of the earth,

ing almost surrounded by Jackson men. Among the few that remained to listen to him, was an old revolutionary soldier, by the name of Irvin, who, immediately upon the finishing of Mr. Daniel's speech held out his hand which was cordially received and shaken by him, thinking perhaps he had made at least one conquest, but the old soldier retained Maj. Daniels' hand in a very pleasant manner, asked him, "Major Daniel, please inform me how much money you received for turning from Jackson to Clay," Maj. Daniels slipped off whilst a response was made by some one, (we will not say he was a friend) "9000 dollars."

Upon the whole, Maj. Daniel, does his party or rather parties, more harm than good.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE CHARTER.

The Whigs on Monday last, brought out a ticket for the Legislature, all of whom, it is believed, are warmly in favour of the continuation of that "bill of abominations" the city charter. It is not known positively what the sentiments of Messrs. Rhodes and Daniel are,

except from their associations with the gentleman's sentiments selected on behalf of the city, Mr. Charlton Hunt, those opposed to the charter are perfectly familiar. He was one of the principal men, who opposed us in that measure, and, as he stated himself, volunteered his services to go down to Frankfort, and advocate the charter, and use his utmost exertions, not only in favour of it, but even to get the Legislature to reject the petition for its repeal. I therefore, for one cannot consent to support any such individual, and therefore cannot consent to see him pitched upon us for the office to which he aspires.

It is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that the citizens now ought to stand firm in defense of their rights, and permit no interference with their principles. If they do not they are the mere tools of men, swayed by personal predilections or prejudices, and do not deserve to have their wrongs redressed.

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PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO
BE ENTITLED THE
WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it comes to us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to sue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we use vegetable medicines, which is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use,—also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We will believe that if people generally know the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill, or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

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Editors of newspapers who will insert this prospectus, (and state under it, that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

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February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,
20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Brown Raisins,
6 Drums Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
7 superior quality,

Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted
sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Parcels of first quality LOAF SU-
GAR. A complete assortment of GROCE-
RIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—L—S 12

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.— Currie's heirs, &c., complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c., defendants, *In Chancery*. This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thomas Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, David Tibb's wife, Willoughby Tibb's son, and Samuel Tibb's heir-at-law of Willoughby Tibb's, dec'd., and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor it is as follows: "May 11th 1784. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick, and running up both forks including its branches." That the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims. I Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

I Certificates for two shares of my own. Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c., all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are collected:

I note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

I note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

I note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

I note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

I notes on Thomas S. Read & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

I note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

I note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them. O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36—14

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary banquet. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we use vegetable medicines, which is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

The chain of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to numerous periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to fully satisfy, as the editor of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

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Lexington Jan 1, 1836—L—S 12

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$100 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also—Just opened, 1 CASK CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER. Lexington, Oct 14—41-tf

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Faubilles supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN M'KENZIE, Mill street, Lexington, Nov. 6, 1835—44-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TIFFANY, DUVAL & CO., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Savage, Pohatton, Laurel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Osnaburgs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Cassinetts, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Captain Chain, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.

Cassinetts, Cassimères, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common, Ronen Cassimères, Mexican Mixtures, Caftoons, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denim, and other pantaloons' stufs, Tickings, 'Methuen's,' 'Amozkeags,' 'Brown's,' &c. Cotton Carpettings, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture, Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment, Men's Fur, Wool and Palma Leaf Hats, a full assortment, Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale.

June 26, 1834—27-tf

PROPOSALS
For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this country were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be any thing but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the past history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge. And when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think that the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to test the question whether Clarke is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are sure to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical point. They are of a character that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

I am almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per month; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set